

that he was known as a "sharpshooter." That is, he acted only on good information, and was usually backed by a live one. The horses he picked were usually inside the money or were real contenders.

But in White Plains an official said he had been told that Ward lost about \$100,000 on the races.

Ward was asked last night where he had been, but he declined to answer. He was annoyed by a question: "Do you know what became of the revolver which, Peters used?"

"Don't try to trap me," he said.

Not the least puzzling point in the whole strange episode is the fact that, although Ward and his attorneys and Sheriff Werner of Westchester county say they are most anxious to find Charles Ross, the alleged leader of the blackmailers, and "Jack," his fellow conspirator and participant in the pistol battle at the spot where Peters was killed, no descriptions of them have been made, no general alarm has been sent out and the New York police have not so far as can be learned, been asked to hunt for them.

Ward and Sheriff Werner accompanied two New York detectives to several restaurants and other resorts on Monday night. They were looking for a man who, the Sheriff said, would go to a telephone tip he had got, and then to the house of "Jack." They found one Jack, but Ward said he was not the right one.

The police say that during this stroll and at no other time have descriptions of the elusive Ross and "Jack" been given them, and as the matter now stands they have no idea how Charles Ross is supposed to look or what manner or person is his pal Jack except that he is not the right one.

It became known also that neither the District Attorney nor the police were fully acquainted with the story of blackmail or the reasons why Ward should go out on a lonely road at night to meet the blackmailers. Ward and his attorneys, following their policy agreed upon in several conferences that followed the shooting and preceded the surrender of Ward, told the authorities that they sought to warrant the District Attorney, as he thought, in recommending the nominal bail of \$10,000, upon the giving of which Ward was released on Monday by Justice Seeger.

Careful inquiry in White Plains brought the information that the only shell seen by any of the investigators is now in the hands of Sheriff Werner.

A man named Rose, who was a drug clerk, who found the body of Peters on Tuesday morning a few hours after the shooting, saw no shell, but the State policeman, Lieut. E. C. Collins and Troopers L. A. Green and R. B. Collins, found the one the Sheriff now has. It lay about ten feet from the body of Peters, and for all that is known to the contrary may have been the one which Peters emptied at Ward as the latter's narrative runs.

The troopers and the Coroner and Sheriff, who reached the scene later, saw marks in the road indicating, they then thought, that Peters had stood in one position for some time before falling. His gun was not found at all. One possibility which may be investigated is that somebody went along the road in the early morning and, seeing a dead man lying with a pistol near him, appropriated the pistol and shot nothing.

The inquiry may be delayed until after next week. Coroner Fitzgerald wants to see what comes of the search for Charles Ross and Jack. The Coroner in Westchester county is the sole primary judge in homicide cases. He has no jury, but himself decides whether a defendant shall be held for the Grand Jury on charges ranging from first degree murder to third degree manslaughter or be set free.

Early yesterday Fitzgerald was quoted as believing that Ward would be quickly exonerated, but he appeared to those who talked with him in the morning to be moving cautiously. The Coroner, like everybody else, is asking: "Where is Peter's gun? Where are the shells from Ward's automatic? The two questions were asked yesterday by a rumor that the Peters gun had been taken from the scene of the shooting in Ward's car, but he wouldn't confirm it or talk about it.

"If the Coroner exonerates Ward what will you do?" District Attorney Weeks was asked.

Has Confidence in Coroner.

"I know the Coroner will do his duty and give a verdict according to the evidence," Mr. Weeks answered. The Coroner's decision is not binding on the District Attorney.

One of the Westchester officials said he had been told that while George S. Ward was at sea his son asked him by radio for \$50,000, explaining enough of his predicament to indicate his pressing need of money. The reply from George Ward was said to have been:

"Not one cent for blackmail."

With this avenue closed, Ward, it is said, went to the rendezvous with the blackmailers prepared to tell them that they could bleed him no more and that their demand for \$75,000, which was to have ended their assaults on his pocket-book, was hopeless.

It was remarked in White Plains yesterday that on the Tuesday of the shooting when Sheriff Werner and the Coroner returned to White Plains after viewing the body of Peters they said they had seen the tracks of one automobile in which they thought the man then known as "Jack" had been taken. They said they saw nothing at that time about the tracks of a second car.

John J. Roach, former member of the Police Commissioner in New York, explained yesterday his statement of Tuesday night that Ward had "double crossed" him soon after Ward's appointment to the commission several years ago. F. H. Waldor, a Democrat, was Mayor at the time, Mr. Roach said. Roach is a Democrat and he recommended Ward for appointment despite the killing. But, please make it plain that we are willing to face any charges that the authorities of Westchester county may make. We are at their disposal, however they characterize the act and whatever legal complexion they may elect to give it.

"But we must insist that our client tell no more than he has already done. Just as in a civil case a defendant is not obliged to make his answer at the outset, so we are not obliged to make an answer before a complaint is made. We made our statement yesterday and would know in broad outline what took place."

"That is all it is necessary to say for the present. Personally I should like to gratify the public curiosity, but the matters which may have legal aspects should be reserved for legal proceedings."

Mr. Rabenold said that he was in possession of a letter in which the blackmailers wrote Ward and that he had no intention of making them public. Two of the letters, it became known yesterday, were shown last week to District Attorney Weeks of Westchester county. They were typewritten, including the signature, "C. R.", the initials, Mr. Weeks was told, of the chief blackmailer, Charles Ross.

The District Attorney explained that he was intent on having the Sheriff's men get busy with the investigation and he scarcely did more than glance at the letters.

One of them said in effect: "If you do not meet us you will not meet the Majestic."

This threat had to do with the fact, as reported by Ward, that the blackmailers had directed him to meet them and pay them \$75,000 on Monday night a week ago, and he had tried to hold them off until he could talk with his father, who was on his way home from Europe and arrived on the Majestic on Tuesday.

He had written or telephoned them

career during the last few years was not highly creditable.

On November 13 last young Peters was arrested by the police of Boston for the theft of an automobile and when sentenced to the Concord Reformatory he appealed and was released on bail.

During the war he was charged with stealing money from a box in which a young girl was receiving collections in aid of men in the service. Two years ago this month he was in the Haverhill court for larceny and the complaint was filed, as was a similar complaint, January 8, 1921. On June 22, 1921, the police records show that the young man was sentenced to serve thirty days on each of three complaints for unlawful appropriation of automobiles. He was again arrested last November on a warrant from the Boston police, charged with stealing an automobile.

A few questions that Peter's father would like answered by Walter S. Ward to clear his honor are:

Why did he not report it to the police sooner? Why were all marks of identification removed? What did he fear that would lead him to pay \$20,000 to the trio? Why were there no signs of a struggle where the body was found? The last question is "How could my son, Clarence, be in two places at one time? It is alleged by young Ward that blackmailing started more than two months ago. At that time Clarence was at home. He left Haverhill about three weeks ago.

To-night Peter's father declared that he would fight for his boy's honor. He has engaged counsel and will have him go to New York to look after his interests. Michael F. Sullivan, attorney, of Salem, one of the best criminal lawyers in Massachusetts, will represent Peters.

CHARLEY ROSS AT RACE TRACK IS EXONERATED

Man at Jamaica Could Not Be Pal of Blackmailers.

Racing men asked about the charge by Walter S. Ward that the companion of the alleged blackmailer he shot a week ago was connected with horses, say they know of only one Charley Ross. He is employed at the Jamaica race track. He was once a popular jockey, but a number of injuries has left him partly crippled. For six years he has worked at stables, caring for horses and seeing that they got their exercise.

Ross went to bed at 8 o'clock last night. At 10 o'clock he was awakened and asked if he knew Walter S. Ward or any of the persons named by Ward in the alleged plot to blackmail him. Ross said he never had heard of any of them and that he had not been away from the race tracks and stables for two months except to go to a picture show and then. He appeared drowsy and insisted that he had not even read the newspaper accounts of the killing of Clarence Peters by Ward. He said he had heard of Ward's arrest, but that the rest was news to him.

Ross is a little man about 35 years old. He came to this country from Europe when he was a boy and soon afterward became connected with the race tracks. He took the name of Charley Ross from the man who adopted him and made a jockey of him. The Ross for whom he is named, it was said, was a former jockey and now a ranchman at El Paso, Texas.

As a jockey Ross became well known and popular. His career was cut short in 1916, however, by injuries. Besides several other injuries, his skull was fractured so that he now wears a silver plate in it. The injury to his skull, according to racing men who know him, has affected his memory and his judgment somewhat, so that he is unfit for anything except caring for horses. He has been with the Buxton stable for three months. Before that he was with the Peters stable and he also was with the Quincy stable at one time.

Hands at the Buxton stable said last night that Ross always went to bed between 7 and 8 o'clock, and they remembered that he retired as usual on the night of the murder. He said last night that no detectives had appeared to question him, though it was said yesterday that detectives from White Plains were inspecting the race tracks for "Charley Ross."

Mention of Ross's name to the other stable hands brought the instant retort that he was once a good jockey. Everybody who knows him insisted that he was an inoffensive sort of person, and, moreover, that he was utterly incapable of being the brains of any blackmail plot such as that described by Ward.

Neither do they think it possible that Ross could have been duped into taking part in the murder. They pointed out that a man of Ross's make-up could not have been useful to any one who wanted to blackmail Ward. Ross also is described as being good natured and absolutely harmless.

FRENCH SCIENTIST SHOT DEAD BY WIFE

Killed Because of Friendship With a Young Nurse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, May 23.

Another distinguished name was added to-day to the long list of victims of crimes of passion, when Prof. Fortineau of the Medical School of Nantes was killed at the threshold of his office by his wife, who had started suit for divorce.

Fortineau is understood to have fallen victim to the fascination of a young nurse in Nantes, and refused to give up the friendship. His wife after visiting her lawyer went to Fortineau's office with her little boy and then ran down stairs. When her husband appeared she fired one shot and then ran to the police station.

Prof. Fortineau is one of three sons of a prominent Nantes doctor, all of whom are physicians. After being graduated from the Sorbonne, he specialized at the Pasteur Institute, and later was accorded the chair of bacteriology at the Nantes school.

Bottomley offers 100,000 witnesses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, May 23.

In a long speech outlining the conditions of the defense at the close of which he broke into tears, Horatio W. Bottomley, member of Parliament and former proprietor of Johns Bull, asked the court's ruling as to whether he could call 100,000 witnesses if necessary to rebut the evidence of the prosecution's few witnesses to the effect that they had not received their money back or certificates therefrom from the Victory Bond Club, of which Bottomley is the founder and president. He is charged with diverting the funds of the organization to his private use. The judge refused to give such a ruling, but added that he would listen to any evidence.

Bottomley dramatically declared that it was a wicked and callous prosecution, and he did not think there was a jury in the court that could say he would do such a thing as rob ex-soldiers.

He admitted that he should not have formed the Victory Bond Club because he was too busy; but he did not know of the enormous number of letters, as many as 20,000 a day, requesting it. He intimated that he would prove that he had laid out larger sums than he had received, which, he believed, would solve him from charges of fraud. He stated that he himself would testify.

Big German Loan or None; World Bankers' Opinion

PARIS, May 23 (Associated Press).—A big loan to Germany or none at all appears to be the first idea with which the bankers from many nations now in Paris are approaching their work. Their attitude is said to be a conviction that a loan of \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 would be of little benefit, and there is no motive for lending Germany a small sum for purely temporary purposes. Such a sum, it is felt, would be spent on reparations or in other ways within four or five months, leaving a fresh crisis on the same problems unsettled. Consequently, the first suggestions range from the equivalent of \$500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 for the immediate issue. The billion figure appears to be the favored one.

FRENCH SEE MORGAN DOMINATING FIGURE

Continued from First Page.

between the French and foreign financiers now here for the bankers' meeting, and the prevailing thought is that if the bankers believe that by arranging a loan to Germany they can settle the economic situation in Europe for some years to come they will attempt it. Whether any loan is possible, it is thought, can be decided only if the governments concerned agree to some conditions of immense and decisive character.

In the first place, the Belgian Government must surrender, partially at least, priority to German reparations. The Belgian delegates at the Spa Supreme Council meeting in July, 1920, when an international loan was first discussed among the allied governments, agreed that Belgium would not block the way by insisting on her priority. Belgium still has something like a billion and a half gold francs due her. It is expected also that the British Government will reduce Great Britain's proportion of 22 per cent. of the reparations, because she is more interested in the economic adjustment and tranquility of Europe than in her chances of cash from Germany.

The French Government, too, it is believed, will reduce her expectations of cash payments if the carefully considered judgment of the committee and of the Reparations Commission should be that this is necessary.

BERLIN HAS HOPE IN U. S. FOR FOUR BILLION LOAN

French Guarantee Against Armed Action May Be Asked.

BERLIN, May 23 (Associated Press).—The hopes of every German are centered in the meeting of bankers in Paris to discuss the possibility of arranging a loan of \$4,000,000,000 for Germany. The participation of the United States through J. P. Morgan has given rise to the hope that a loan may be largely floated in the United States.

According to information here no loan can possibly be arranged at Paris unless France gives an effective guarantee to discuss the possibility of armed action against Germany be abandoned.

Germany would expect to keep a quarter of the suggested four billion dollar loan, giving two billion to France for reparations. This loan would mean the proffering of German railroads and other State property as security, but German pride it is said, is willing to stand this if Germany can be saved thereby. It is probable, however, that she would be obliged to ask for two years' suspension of the payment of interest.

Everything in Berlin, as in Genoa, begins and ends with the United States, which Germany hopes may invest in 40 per cent. of the suggested Paris loan.

CATHOLICS PROTEST ON ULSTER SLAUGHTER

Bomb Thrown Into a Theater in Belfast.

BELFAST, May 23.—The Catholic protection committee has sent the following telegram to Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies:

"From the 12th to the 22d of May twenty-seven Catholics have been murdered, and of these five were women and two children. Forty-five were wounded and hundreds evicted. The position of Catholics is desperate."

A series of bomb explosions occurred in Belfast to-night, so far as known without casualties. One bomb was thrown into the Gaiety Theater.

DUBLIN, May 23.—The publicity department of the Daily Eireann asserts that of a total of fifteen deaths from violence in Belfast during the weekend twelve of the victims were Catholics.

ULSTER ROUNDS UP IRISH REPUBLICANS

Continued on Page Two.

the Anglo-Irish treaty was a step toward a republic.

Criticism Free Staters.

The Premier asked how much, in addition to what had been published regarding the Collins-De Valera agreement had been arranged behind their backs. They in Ulster could afford to take no risks. Until a few days ago the Free Staters were triumphing over De Valera, boasting that the supporters of the treaty would sweep Ireland. If those assurances were of any value, where was the necessity of concluding an agreement so disadvantageous and entering upon an alliance with extreme Republicans?

It was impossible for the Ulster Government, the Premier declared, to probe behind the scenes, therefore they must be prepared for the worst.

Efforts had been made from time to time, for which he assumed full responsibility, to reach some arrangement whereby the functions of the treaty could be modified, and he emphasized that only by consent of the Ulster Government could any alteration be made in Ulster territory.

The Premier expressed regret that Michael Collins had failed to stick to his guns and carry out his promise to beat the Republicans and see that a settled government was established in the south and west.

Although the southern Irish leaders undoubtedly had heard of the arrests before the Ard Fheis assembled, no hint of them escaped De Valera or Michael Collins in their references at the meeting to the Ulster question. It is evident that the two factions in Southern Ireland have diametrically opposite attitudes toward Ulster, Collins favoring a renewal of attempts to compose the differences with the north, now that unity has been achieved in the south and De Valera taking the opposite view.

It is admitted that although the Ulster question will be an immediate problem of the coalition Cabinet no common policy can yet be agreed upon, and through fear of revealing the extent of the differences regarding it both De Valera and Collins appealed to the Ard Fheis not to debate it.

GERMAN LOAN CALLED GOOD FOR ALL NATIONS

HAMBURG, May 23 (Associated Press).—An international loan for Germany would benefit not only the German nation but all other countries, declared Max Warburg, prominent Hamburg banker, to-day in addressing the Imperial League of German Industry.

"Obtaining an international loan," he declared, "should be attempted to enable us to make an honest balance after five years and to fix the sums of reparations payments which would be in accordance with our capability. Such a loan would be good not only for Germany but for all other countries, particularly for France, because Germany through the receipt of this loan could pay greater sums of money for the redemption of German private properties in foreign countries, for the production of goods in kind needed for reparations and for buying up raw materials and food."

"An international loan would be possible only if clear security could be established. The loan would have to run from twenty to thirty years, and the various states and banks of issue must be willing to advance investments. To make the loan attractive not only should it be free from revenue taxation, income and inheritance taxes in Germany, but it is to be hoped that the countries advancing the money would guarantee a certain freedom from taxation."

"Together with the loan must be a solution of the question of German private property confiscated by foreign countries. It is to be considered whether the international loan could not be connected with forced loan, now being issued in Germany. The advantage of such a combination would be that from the beginning German capital could help in making the international loan a great success."

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